

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 73. HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 2063.

**WAR PAINT IS ON**

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**Wolsley Figuring on  
Trouble in S. Africa.**

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**Transportation Arranged—Officers  
Warned—Transvaal Blue Book  
Out—Money Matters.**

LONDON, June 12.—Commander-in-Chief Lord Wolsley has been busy for several days and evenings at the War Office preparing for possible eventualities in South Africa. The effective lists of the first-class reserve have been prepared and transportation for the West African Corps has

NEW YORK, June 12.—A cable to the Sun from London says: A blue book has been issued giving the correspondence with the Transvaal regarding its claims against Great Britain.

growing out of the Jameson raid, apart from the well-remembered demand for £1,000,000 for moral and intellectual damages. The British Government disputed several of the items of material damage, and asked for particulars. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain wrote that he could hardly suppose that the Transvaal was serious in claiming the enormous sum of

M. Reits, the Transvaal Secretary of State, replied that there could be no question as to the justice of the claim, which was reckoned not only on material loss, but also on the abstract insult. He submitted details, which included £39,480 for clothing and £2422 for shoeing horses, while only £324 was claimed for relatives.

The deacons were sent to the British South Africa Company, which severely criticised them, contending that they were in the main unjustifiable, and suggesting arbitration. Chamberlain declared that the suggestion was reasonable, and is awaiting the Transvaal's acceptance of it.

Health of Soldier and Novelist Seems  
In a Bad Way.

TACOMA, Wash., June 12.—Brigadier General Charles King, who arrived from San Francisco last night, is seriously ill here at the home of his cousin, Mrs. P. H. Kershaw. The medical reports which attended him in

The Philippines has not left him and it will be months before it will be fully eradicated from his system. The trip north from San Francisco quite exhausted him, and he was compelled to lie down immediately on reaching Mrs. Kershaw's home. He rallied sufficiently to attend dinner. A party was given in his honor last night and later he spoke to three local militia companies.

his address to the militiamen exhausted him, and the crowd's reaction again seized him.

Gen. King retired at once and a doctor was sent for. The latter found Gen. King in need of absolute rest. His engagements to lecture here and at Seattle were accordingly canceled.

**WORK ON WAR SHIPS.**

**WASHINGTON, June 13.**—Accord-

structure Hichborn, the battleship Kearsarge is 91 per cent advanced toward completion, the Kentucky 8 per cent, the Alabama 85 per cent, the Wisconsin 70 per cent, the Illinois 6 per cent, the Maine 6 per cent, the Ohio 5 per cent. The Albany, building in England, is 50 per cent advanced.

Of the monitors under construction the Wyoming is set down as 8 per

Connecticut 6 per cent. The Chesapeake is 90 per cent advanced, and the submarine boat Plunger is 85 per cent advanced. The torpedo boats and destroyers range from 97 per cent in the case of the Dahlgren to 2 per cent in the case of the Stewart.

South Chicago. The majority are promptly given employment by the Illinois Steel Company. The United States immigration inspectors have been watching this great influx, and are convinced that there have been many violations of the contract laws. One batch of men has been sent back to their native land, and

right to return 2000 more to the  
 given in 1998. 2000 more to the



## IN BEET SUGAR

Great Impetus Has Been Given  
the Industry.

## MOLEY TARIFF A HELP

California is the Leader With Fields  
and Mills—The Oxnards—New  
Refineries Going Up.

WASHINGTON—In no industry has the effect of the Dingley tariff been so pronounced as in the case of the beet-sugar business. Since the provision for this greatest of all agricultural enterprises for the Western country by the tariff of 1½ cents a pound there has been accomplished something which has been unheard of in recent industrial development. Not only have there been started and projected new factories greater in number than those which were previously in existence, but these have all been of larger tonnage and they will afford more than double acreage for the farmers of the vicinity.

California leads all the rest in tonnage expected to be brought into producing during the campaign of 1899. With the great Salinas factory, which will exceed in size any other in the country and almost take in any two of its competitors; the Pacific Beet-sugar Company at Oxnard, Ventura county, and the Union Sugar company at Santa Maria, Santa Barbara county, the new construction in the Pacific States will almost reach that of all other States of the country.

In this connection it is interesting to show first the factories which existed before the Dingley bill or were in construction at that time and those which have been brought into existence since its enactment into law. The following California factories were producing sugar in 1896:

Watsonville ..... 1000 tons  
Chino ..... 1000 tons  
Crockett ..... 1000 tons  
Alvarado ..... 800 tons  
Los Alamitos ..... 1000 tons

The figures show the ultimate capacity of the works rather than the amounts which they were turning out during the campaign of that year, and in the case of two of the factories the construction was not completed.

Nebraska ranked next to California with two factories, as follows: Grand Island, 400 tons; Norfolk, 350 tons. In the other States the factories were as follows: Rome, N. Y., and Blenheim, N. Y., 350 tons each; Utah, two factories, 350 tons each; Oregon, one factory with a capacity of 300 tons; Pecos Valley, N. M., 150 tons; Minnesota, one factory, 400 tons; Wisconsin, one factory, 300 tons.

The new factories will greatly exceed these, and that in the face of the dire predictions of the men in the American Beet Sugar Producers' Association, who fought the annexation of Hawaii bitterly. The argument which they made at that time has been shown to be fallacious, as they now look to the aid of the Hawaiians to keep up the price of sugar and to shut the Cuban and Philippine sugar out of the country, and, instead of a foe, they admit that they have an ally. Meantime the prices which will be paid to producers for their beets will be not less than that paid under the old conditions, for the rate as announced is to be \$4.50 per ton for beets on the usual basis of sugar, with such premiums for richness as have been paid in the past.

California leads in the construction of new factories, not only in size, but in tied in number. Michigan alone has as many new ones, three, while one is the most in any other State. Salinas leads all the rest in size, as that factory will cut up 5000 tons of beets daily for sixty days or more, which means that there must be cultivated something over 10,000 acres of beets to supply this great factory. At Oxnard there will be the factory of the new corporation, which will succeed the individual Oxnard holdings, and as it will consume 2000 tons of beets a day, over 8000 acres of the Santa Barbara valley must come under beet culture. San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties will contribute the product of 4000 acres for the new factory at Santa Maria, which, with the acreage now under cultivation for the existing factories, promises to make a total of nearly 40,000 acres of beets in the State of California.

As the first State in which the beet sugar industry reached such a state of development, Nebraska will add to her pair of factories another at Ames, the home of the president of the Beet Sugar Producers' Association, and the point from which emanated so much of the literature against annexation. This new factory will have a capacity of some 500 tons a day, or nearly twice that of the other factories in the State. It will be of the type of the factories in the Far West and will have all the modern improvements.

In Michigan the lower peninsula of the State at least is turning to beets with energy. Three factories are in contemplation and will be in shape for the 1899 run. These are in the vicinity of Detroit and Bay City and are of fair capacity, having the machinery for the working up of from 500 to 600 tons of beets a day. Illinois will get into the business with a factory of the same capacity near Peoria; New York will add to its pair of factories, one near Rochester, Wisconsin projects another factory and there is talk of such industries at points in the West along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming and Idaho.

With such a development in the beet-sugar-making of the country there is much to be expected in the future, for

with the vast areas of the West which are capable of producing sugar beets there now seems no reason for the curtailing of the expansion of the industry until the products of the beet fields by reason of their size come into competition directly with the cane sugars and compel them to seek other markets for the productiveness of the Western soils.

## Punahou Preparatory

There was much excellent entertainment in connection with the formal closing of Punahou Preparatory School yesterday morning. The character and merit of the several programs reflected credit on Principal S. P. French and his corps of teachers. The little ones of Miss Alexander's class presented Hiawatha in costume and did well. The scholars of Miss Winner's room "spoke pieces" and gave songs and piano selections.

## BIG JIM VICTOR

Coast Boy Lowers Colors  
of Fitzsimmons.

Takes the Championship in Eleven  
Rounds—A Great Surprise to the  
Talented—Easy Winner.

CONEY ISLAND SPORTING CLUB, June 9.—Big Jim Jeffries, of Los Angeles, is the champion pugilist of the world. At the Coney Island Sporting Club tonight he defeated Robert Fitzsimmons in a fast and vicious contest that went eleven rounds. He fought with the coolness and precision of a veteran, and at no time was he in danger of defeat. It was a fair and square contest, marked with a brilliant display of science on both sides, and was fairly and squarely won. The young Californian showed himself a master at every point in the game, and won as he pleased after he had taken the measure of his opponent.

To those who had seen him before he offered the greatest surprise. He was no longer a clumsy, awkward boxer, hesitating to lead or follow an advantage, but a finished fighter, keen and alert for an opening and swift to take and follow an advantage when it came to him. He came to the ring in superb condition, and the fierce rounds that he fought had no apparent effect upon him. As he stood over the prostrate form of his bleeding and unconscious opponent he looked fit to go on for another hour. He was punished throughout the fight, for no man can engage the wonderful Australian, who never before met reverse, without being hit hard and often, but he stood up to it with lion-like courage, and never faltered.

He showed an entirely different method of boxing. He crouched very low with his left arm extended, and Fitzsimmons seemed lost as to the best method of finding him. His defense was nearly perfect. He also showed wonderful improvement in footwork and hitting power. He was as lively as a lightweight on his feet and repeatedly ducked under the cutting swings of his opponent. He has stopped cutting and chopping. He punches and hooks and swings with the precision of a finished boxer. It was a great battle, and the young victor will probably remain the champion for years to come. He has size, weight and speed, and the comparative ease with which he defeated Fitz, whom they all feared, will give him wonderful confidence.

Jeffries won a fortune by his wonderful victory and furnished one of the greatest upsets in the history of pugilistic betting. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were placed on him at the ruling odds of 2 to 1. Fitz was regarded as a sure winner, and was liberally backed. It was admitted that he was at a disadvantage as far as youth, weight and reach were concerned, but his backers relied upon his speed and cleverness to pull him through. It was thought that he would simply stand away from his man and jab and chop him to a finish. In reality, he found himself pitted against a man just as fast as himself and equally as clever as a boxer. He went in with every confidence, only to be fooled by the young giant whom he faced, and then beaten to a knockout by superior strength.

## IT CURED HER COUGH.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me. I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. I give this certificate without solicitation, simply in appreciation of the gratitude felt for the cure effected.

—Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard, Claremore, Ark. For sale by BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

The many friends here of the late Capt. Nichols, U. S. N., will be deeply grieved to learn of his death at Manila.

## AT REAL WAR YET

Piercest Battle of the Rebellion  
on Luzon.

## CALLANTRY OF AMERICANS

Lawton's Men Do Glorious Work—  
Filipinos Taught Another Lesson—Assistance of Navy.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A Sun cable from Manila, dated June 12th, says: This afternoon the advance in the direction of Bakoer was resumed and it developed into what turned out to be the hardest fight since the outbreak of hostilities with the Filipinos. As told to Gen. Otis by Gen. Pio del Pilar's secretary, who deserted from the insurgents a few days ago, the bridge across the Zapote river was selected by the rebels as a point at which they would attempt to prevent any further advance of the American forces. It was here that the natives during the rebellion against Spain destroyed an entire Spanish battalion of 800 men, and this afternoon they made a most determined stand, but were not able to hold their position. Our troops went forward with rushes, cheering as they went ahead under heavy fire.

A morning's reconnaissance had determined accurately the enemy's position and consequently the American troops were employed to the best advantage. Early in the afternoon a battalion of the Ninth regular Infantry attempted to re-enforce companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, who were holding their own against largely superior numerical force between the road from Los Pinas to Bakoer and Manila bay. The attempt was rendered fruitless, however, by the tide, which in rising had so flooded the mud flats and swamps that it was impossible for the men of the Ninth to cross them.

The main work was the direct attack on the bridge. The rebels had dug enormous trenches along the Bakoer side of the river and had burned the planking in the middle of the bridge to prevent the Americans from charging across and taking their positions. The Americans pushed steadily forward until they reached the bank of the river. Then Kenly took his mountain guns right up to the approach of the bridge and poured a heavy fire into the trenches. Our men were so close to the enemy that they could see their heads above the earthworks.

After the fighting was over Gen. Lawton said that it was more like war than anything he had seen since he had been in the Philippines. The American troops will rest tonight along the river and will probably advance on Bakoer tomorrow. The casualties on our side today were five killed or mortally wounded and about twenty wounded, including three officers. Gen. Wheaton was seriously hurt by falling from his horse. Gen. Overhise commanded the attack on the bridge. Gen. Lawton personally directed the movement. The latter was a conspicuous mark for the enemy.

All the afternoon the guns of the fleet kept up a heavy shelling of the woods ahead of Lawton's advance. Ensign Davis of the Helena came ashore with a Colt rapid-fire gun and saw lively service. He captured a Filipino cannon, which had been placed below the bridge, and found a supply of canister shot and brown hexagonal powder.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

"MANILA, June 14.—Adjutant General, Washington: Lawton's troops, under Wheaton and Overhise, occupy the country south to Bakoer and have scouted westward and some distance southward on the line of the Zapote river and Bakoer road. The enemy appears to have retired on Imus, abandoning the bay country. The fighting yesterday was severe. Our loss was ten killed and forty wounded, the majority at the crossing of the Zapote river. The enemy was driven from heavy and well-constructed entrenchments, to which they held tenaciously. Their loss was several hundred, of whom fifty were buried this morning. They will probably not make any determined future stand in the southern provinces.

OTIS." The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Capt. Barker, the naval officer in command at Manila:

"MANILA, June 13.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: The insurgents fired at the navy yard from masked batteries. The ships of war shelled the position and intrenchments. The Helena and Monadnock landed forces to assist in maintaining the position until reinforced by the army. The movement was successful and the enemy was routed. No casualties in the navy.

MANILA, June 14, 11:45 a. m.—The first American volunteers started for home today, the transports Newport and Ohio carrying the Oregon regiment and the First Volunteer Signal Corps. They sail for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Japan, and are expected to arrive at their destination July 12.

The Oregon regiment left here sixty-two dead, this being the total of its men killed in battle or dead from disease as a result of the year's campaign.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## EX BARK W. H. DIMOND

I received a fine shipment of

Carriage Horses,  
Buggy Horses,  
Hack Horses.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND  
HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Fort St. Above Club Stables

Strong & Garfield  
SERVICEABLE  
STYLISH  
HOES. . . .

A COMPLETE LINE  
OF THE ABOVE IN

Black and Tan and Patent Leather

Gentlemen, look to your welfare and EXAMINE our stock.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.  
Sign of The Big Shoe.

Honolulu Tobacco Co., Ltd

Successors To

Hollister & Co.

Have received direct from Havana, by Australia of June 7th, the following Brands:

La Africana

HENRY CLAY AND  
BOCK & CO., LTD.

INVINCIBLES 1-40.  
PREDILECTOS DE 1-40.  
BISMARCK.  
PERFECTOS 1-40.  
HELIOTRAPAS 1-40.  
VICTORIAS 1-20.  
LANDRES FINOS 1-10.

EXQUISITOS 1-40.  
ELECTORES 1-40.  
SUBLIMAS 1-40.  
REGALIA ESPECIAL 1-20.  
PURITANOS FINOS 1-20.  
SELECTOS 1-40.  
REGALIA OCEANA 1-10.

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

COPPERPLATE  
PRINTING.  
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

DETROIT

JEWEL  
STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."  
Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd  
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimoa Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.



## AFTER 25 YEARS

Silver Wedding Anniversary of  
Popular People.

AT HOTEL SEASIDE ANNEX

Hundreds of friends greet Mr. and  
Mrs. Henry Macfarlane—De-  
lightful Party Given.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Society assembled last evening in Waikiki. The focus point was the Hotel Seaside Annex. The occasion was the reception given by Colonel and Mrs. George W. Macfarlane in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane. During the evening not less than 400 guests made merry. Those first to arrive appeared promptly at 8:30. From that hour there was a continuous stream of carriages down the Waikiki road and into the premises until 9:30. Very few of the callers left before 10:30, and it was more than an hour later before the last had departed. In many respects the function was the most brilliant social event of the year. The reception was in fact one of the most notable gatherings of the sort recorded in the Vanity Fair book in several years. Colonel and Mrs. George W. Macfarlane are prominent figures in society and entertain elegantly. Equally well known are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane. Observance of the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of the latter was an event in which many of the kamaeinas had the keenest interest from the ties of friendship and the standpoint of personal recollections. Both Mrs. George W. Macfarlane and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane are well liked by the young set, and this fact served to attract the most active section of society. The Macfarlane family is Irish and throughout, and the wife of Henry Macfarlane was a Miss Widemann, and as such was a belle of her day, and she is still much admired and held in the highest esteem. Mr. Henry Macfarlane said it did not seem he had been married anything like twenty-five years, and jokingly remarked that he looked forward with pleasurable anticipations to the celebration of his half-century anniversary. Certainly the couple show no signs of age, and entered with spirit into the festivities in their honor.

There has been much change in the Hotel Seaside Annex premises since the occupants of the place were Chas. R. Bishop and wife. This was for years the home of the late Princess Bernice Pauahi and her husband, the banker. Their tastes were simple, their living homelike, and their entertainment cordial as that of last evening. Some of the old cottages have passed away and the small building that served as a bathhouse has disappeared. There is a modern residence, with its group of cottages, and for bathhouse a pavilion on the order of similar structures at the great watering places and pleasure resorts. There has been improvement in the grounds, though nearly all of the hau and coconut trees remain. The stately cocoanuts looked in the moonlight last night like things of life. Beneath one of the hau trees is a lanai.

The reception party consisted of Col. and Mrs. George W. Macfarlane and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane. They were stationed near the entrance to the principal residence building. The callers were made to feel at once at home, and mingling in pleasant fashion soon occupied the various lanais and the lawn. The parlor in which the reception was held was decorated with flowers and pictures and flags attractively arranged. The outdoor effects supplied for the occasion by the decorators were secured by the use of electric lights within both white and colored globes, and by Chinese and Japanese lanterns. All this was beautiful, enchanting, fairyland like and artistic, but nature supplied the best. There was the silver sheen upon the waters that lapped the edge of the lawn. The whole of the ballroom was just a few inches above the surf, and the dancers had the cool breeze from the ocean, and the beauty of the play of the bright moon upon the waters. It was a delight, deep and joyous, to gaze till the vision reached the limit of the moon illumination, and rested on the dark waters at the range of the eye. There was romance and beauty here, and just the same upon the lawn. The old sea was in fine fettle, singing just a gentle song and sending along waves that awoke in unison with the tops of the coconut trees. The Hotel Seaside Annex is an ideal place for a party, and an ideal party was given. Altogether there was a grand and imposing scene. Host and hostess were congratulated, and the best wishes of true friends and pleased acquaintances

were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane by the hundreds.

The music for the dancing, for the dinner and for the ears of those sitting about the lawn or promenading around the place was supplied by native musicians, and was melodious and in the usual good time. The refreshments, served at small tables about the lawn, amounted to a feast.

Society will long remember the evening at the Seaside, and it will be a long time before there is another such representative gathering of the first folk of the town.

## New Sugar Packet.

The bark Katherine, the last sailing vessel built by Flint & Chapman, of New York, and now on her way from Hilo to New York, has been bought by Welch & Co., of San Francisco, says the Chronicle of the 10th inst. Capt. Ellis of the Martha Davis, now on his way to Honolulu, will go to New York on his return to San Francisco and bring the new purchase out to the Pacific Coast. She will be used in the trade between here and Honolulu. The Katherine was built in 1890, has a net registry of 1153 tons, and is 202.8 long, 39.3 beam and 10.1 deep.

## HARRY J. AGNEW

Well Known Horseman  
Died on June 11.Carried Off By Heart Disease—Car-  
rier in the Islands and on  
the Pacific Coast.

Harry J. Agnew, the proprietor of Agnew Stock Farm, near Hilledale, California, and one of the best known breeders of fine horses in the State, died at the O'Connor Sanitarium, San Jose, June 11, of heart disease.

He had been afflicted with the disease for some time, but it was only recently that his trouble became acute, and for the sake of constant medical attendance it was his choice that he be brought to the Sanitarium.

He was a native of New York, aged 52 years, and leaves a wife and three children residing at Hilledale, and two brothers, John Agnew, of the San Francisco Gas Company, residing in San Francisco, and George Agnew, residing in San Rafael, and a mother and sister residing at Honolulu, H. I.

Mr. Agnew was for twenty years a resident of the Hawaiian Islands, and there acquired a fortune, upon which he determined to retire to a comparatively quiet life, and his tastes led him to choose the breeding of fine horses, and more especially standard-bred trotters.

After traveling over the State and carefully studying conditions about nine years ago he selected and purchased a fine tract of land of five hundred acres adjoining the railroad station of Hilledale, and about five miles from San Jose, and then founded the Agnew Stock Farm, which has since become well known to every horseman on the Coast.

He expended about \$100,000 in improvements and in stocking his magnificent purchase. A single horse, the stallion Dawn, with a record of 2:18, cost him in the neighborhood of \$20,000 and royally bred dams were plentiful in his paddocks.

He was a very companionable and genial gentleman and leaves a wide circle of friends, who will sympathize deeply with the bereaved family.

The late Harry J. Agnew was quite a boy yet when he first came to the Hawaiian Islands. He was then a horseman and brought with him a runner that won consistently for a time. He was always a prominent turfite here. Mr. Agnew was, with B. F. Dillingham, a clerk in the hardware house of the elder Dimond. Subsequently Mr. Dillingham went into business for himself and Mr. Agnew was with Gideon West and afterwards with the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing company. Mr. Agnew bought land on the plains and made lots of money. He took a fortune with him when he went back to the coast to live about a dozen years ago. Seeking a congenial home and calling, he established the horse ranch which was his headquarters till his death. His last visit to Hawaii was in 1898. Last year he brought down here the harness horses Loupe and Flora G. Loupe won the free-for-all and made a new track record this month and Flora G won the only race in which she started. It was from Mr. Agnew that L. L. McCandless bought the well known racing mare Irish Lassie, the harness racing sensation of last year. Agnew owned many fine horses in his time.

## ISLAND YACHTS.

(Chronicle, June 11.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The schooner yacht La Paloma has been sold by W. S. Goodfellow to C. T. Wilder, the Hawaiian Consul. It is said that Wilder purchased La Paloma for Col. Macfarlane of Honolulu. W. S. Goodfellow has not left the ranks of the yachtsmen, but will appear shortly with a much finer yacht. He will either import one from the Sound or have a local builder put one up for him. His next craft will more than likely be in the neighborhood of sixty-five feet. T. W. Hobron of Honolulu has his eye on a craft that will give more accommodations than the Gladys possesses. He is also looking at plans of a schooner yacht. His design will more than likely come from V. D. Bacon of the Cape Cod agency, the designer of the Truant.

## OAHU 1899 CLASS

Graduating Exercises Held at the  
College.

PAUHAH HALL WAS FILLED

An Address of Worth By Rev. Wm.  
M. Kincaid—Music and the Va-  
ledictory—Four Diplomas.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The commencement exercises of Oahu College were held last evening in Pauahi hall, at Punahou. The large assembly room of that magnificent building was filled with friends and relatives of the four young men who have just completed their college course. In the audience could be seen men gray and aged, and yet looking back with pride to the day when they took leave of their alma mater. Among the number were men grown famous in their respective callings, at the bar, in the world of science, in statesmanship, and in the field of art.

To the natural commanding appearance of the hall were added numerous decorations. In the midst of an arch of green which had been arranged over the organ, was worked the class motto, "Ich Dien." To the right of the stage hung the folds of the Stars and Stripes. These added to the statues and the paintings made a worthy setting for the notable occasion.

At 8 o'clock the four graduates, Charles W. Ahook, George G. Fuller, Wilfred A. Greenwell and Clarence H. Smith, together with President Hosmer, Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid and Rev. Hiram Bingham took their seats upon the platform.

The program began with a well-rendered selection by the Amateur Orchestra. Though handicapped by the absence of many of its members, each one of the three selections of the evening was excellent.

Rev. John T. Gulick was unavoidably absent, and the invocation which he was to have delivered had to be omitted.

A quartette sang "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," in a charming manner to the accompaniment of a violin obligato, which was well played by Miss Nora Sturgeon.

Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid then delivered the address of the evening upon "Power of the Ideal."

The ideal stands for the best and highest conception of the mind. It is in youth that ideals and visions most exist. Most of the great movements known in the world, in art, in letters, in politics, in everything, have been the work of youth. The reason is plain. For youth to see is to act, to try and make real the visions and ideals. The key to noble living is to first see clearly and then live in absolute obedience to the highest and best vision. But what are the visions or ideals by which men live, and to which they devote themselves?

First where is the vision of the mind which we may call progress. It is sometimes wondered whether or not the progress, the giant strides made by the world really amounts to anything. Men can be heard telling that it is all in vain; that before many decades have passed the millions of China and Africa will hurl themselves across the world and by sheer force of numbers blot out the fabric of civilization that the last eighteen centuries have been engaged in forming. But the reason for this despair is the natural exhaustion which follows every period of progress. Fifty years ago when the railroad was making nations neighbors, when the whole globe was about to be girded with the telegraph, when tyrannous dynasties were tottering and acts of emancipation being enacted it was no wonder that men saw visions. Now the sight of a divinely ordered progress has been lost. But to the youth here tonight I entreat never to lose sight of the bright star of hope, and cling fast to a passionate faith in progress.

Next is the vision of the moral nature—duty. By the moral nature I mean the divine ought. Obey your moral instincts. We all know right from wrong, good from evil. Cling to the ideals of duty though temptation in many forms beset you on your journey. To follow inclination, to go with the crowd, means moral death.

The third ideal is that of love, the vision of the heart. Cherish it, lest it fade. Today there is too much leaning and inclination to sneer and speak cynically of the pure, chivalrous passion. But love does still exist, despite the effort of the scoffers and the cynics to prove otherwise. To believe in love is to believe in man. Do not falter, but keep burning the flame of true, pure, chivalrous love, seek above all things to keep its vision undimmed, and remember that God is love, and to

C.M.E. ELLIOTT. BARON VON STERNBERG.

S.A.M.O.A. TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The troubles at Samoa are being investigated and will soon be settled. Commissioners Tripp for the United States, Elliott for England and Von Sternberg for Germany are at Apia now working on the case. The commissioners made the journey on the steamship Badger, formerly the Ward line steamer Yumuri. She is a steel steamer, 320 feet long, 42 feet wide and has a displacement of 4,764 tons. She can make 16 knots an hour, having triple expansion engines.

lose faith in love is to lose faith in  
God.

The fourth vision is that of faith. There are moments of acute vision. Otherwise the sculptor of marble forms of beauty would remain a mere stone cutter, the artist a mere dauber. The vision of God, the ideal of high and perfect faith, this is the greatest of all.

President Hosmer then announced that Raymond Spalding, Abraham L. Kaulukou and May T. Kluegel had been awarded the Damon prizes.

Charles W. Ahook then delivered the valedictory, the subject being "The Brotherhood of Man." The essay was well written and well delivered and brought forth rounds of applause.

Miss Cornelia B. Hyde sang in a pleasing manner "When the Heart Is Young," after which, with a few appropriate words, Mr. Hosmer presented the graduates with their diplomas.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Hiram Bingham. This closed the exercises. The young men for whom the exercises had been held were then besieged with handshakings and congratulations.

## MATED FOR LIFE.

A Pretty Afternoon Wedding at  
St. Andrew's.  
(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

One of the prettiest weddings of the season was that which took place in St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Charles Atwood Rice, of Lihue, Kauai, was united in marriage to Miss Grace Ethel King, of this city. The decorations in the chancel were white and green, and were simply lovely from every point of view. Potted palms, ferns and other greenery formed a fine background for calla lilies, white roses, marguerites and white lilies. Most exquisite taste had been used in the arrangement of the decorations, which were in charge of the Misses Ward and Paty. The cathedral was crowded in every part by our leading society people, many people being unable to obtain sitting room. Many of the ladies wore elegant costumes. The ushers were Messrs. H. M. Mist and Charles Elston. A short time previous to the ceremony Wray Taylor, the cathedral organist, played a nuptial cortege by Gounod, and other selections. The strains of the "Lohengrin Bridal March" announced the arrival of the bridal party at the main entrance. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, according to the ritual of the American Episcopal Church, and as it proceeded Mac-cagn's beautiful Intermezzo was heard very softly from the organ. The bride was given away by her father, Thomas King. Miss Juliette King, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the Misses May Hart and Mary Rice bridesmaids. The groom's brother, Arthur H. Rice, was best man. The newly married couple, after signing the register, left the cathedral to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The bride is the accomplished daughter of our highly respected citizens, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. King, while the bridegroom is the son of Senator and Mrs. W. H. Rice, of Lihue, Kauai, known and respected all over the group. Mr. and Mrs. Rice left at 5 o'clock for their future home on Kauai, carrying with them the best wishes of a multitude of friends.

ONE APPLICATION RELIEVES THE PAIN.

Mr. P. Ketcham of Pike City, Cal., says:—"During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain-Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by

BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD.  
Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all  
Druggists and Dealers.

## HOW IT IS.

In the streets of the town where I live I sometimes meet a poor fellow who is so badly off that his appeal for a penny or two is hardly to be resisted. He has lost both his legs above the knees and punts himself along the pavement with his hands, like a loaded barge in shallow water. Thank Mercy, one doesn't often see human hulk like him. Where there is a single instance of a man having lost both legs or both arms there are a dozen where only one limb of the pair is missing. And where there is a single case of the latter sort there are a hundred cases of people who are lame, or more or less disabled, by disease or minor injuries which are scarcely noticeable, yet in the long run very serious to those so afflicted.

Consequently when we sum up both classes we perceive that it isn't the total wrecks and the incurables that are most expensive to society, but the prodigious host which must work, and does work, yet always under difficulties and against hindrances. Men and women regularly employed, but who are continually breaking down in a small way, thus losing fragments of time and fractions of wages, are of the kind I mean. The amount of income lost in this way in one year in England is immense. And so far as the cause of all this is disease, and not accident or born bodily imperfection, it is almost always preventable and generally curable. Look at this, for example, and take heart.

"In the spring of this year (1897)," the writer says, "my health began to fall me. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had pain and weight at the chest. I could not sleep owing to the pain, and I got weaker every day. I had so much pain that I dared not eat, and rapidly lost flesh."

"I was in agony night and day, and often sat by the fire at night as I could not rest in bed. I had a deal of muscular pain, particularly in the arms. I gradually got worse and worse and in two months, lost two score pounds weight."

"I saw a doctor who gave me medicines and injected morphia to ease the pain; but I was no better for it. Then I met with a friend who told me of the great benefit he had derived from the use of a medicine called Mother Sigel's Syrup. I got a bottle of it from Mr. S. Richardson, Chemist, Bridgman Street, and in a week I could eat and food no longer distressed me. Therefore I kept on with the medicine and soon was strong and well. I am now in the best of health and recommend this remedy to all I meet with. You are at liberty to publish this letter as you like."—(Signed) William Bridge, Grocer and Baker, 65, Bridgman Street, Bolton, October 5th, 1897.

Here we have an illustration of the proposition with which this article sets out. From Mr. Bridge's account of his own case we see that he lost a considerable time from his business. How much that represents in money he does not say; nor is it important to the argument. For two months or more he lost from his business practically all he was worth to it; and what that situation would have signified, had it been indefinitely continued, any intelligent person can imagine. Men frequently become stricken with poverty as with illness in that way. However, well any business may be managed in an emergency by others, it is not to be supposed that it gets on as prosperously as when the proprietor is himself at the helm. And he cannot be there while he is suffering agonies from disease. This is true even if we make no calculation of the direct expenses created by illness, nor of the suffering experienced—the latter not computable in terms of money.

Now, please remark how quickly Mr. Bridge was cured of his ailment—bad as it seemed and really was. Dating from the time he began using Mother Sigel's Syrup, he says:—"In a week I could eat well, and the food no longer distressed me." His trouble was of the digestion only (acute dyspepsia), for which this preparation long ago proved itself a specific. Had he known of and employed it when the attack began he would have lost no time, felt no pain.

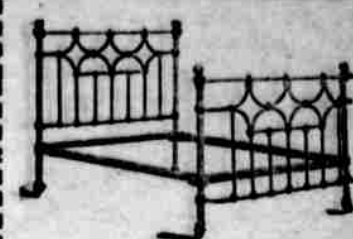
The lesson of the case is this:—As indigestion is a common complaint, and dangerous also when neglected, the remedy should be at hand for immediate use when needed. The more valuable the treasure the more strict should be the guard over it. And health is a jewel compared with which rubies are as the glass beads of savages.

## STEAMER LINE TO HONOLULU.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 12.—President J. D. Farrell, of the Pacific Coast Company, announced today that the company would establish a steamer line between Puget Sound and Honolulu next September.

The best at the lowest  
price at HOPP'S.Enameled  
Iron Bedsteads

WITH FULL BRASS TRIMMINGS



Are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the Furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the \$12 style, why not you?

We are now displaying  
some very handsomeGolden Oak  
Bed Room Sets.

These Sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher prices elsewhere. Do not fail to see them.

## Sideboards.

We have them at prices that will surprise you. Well made, well trimmed and with push lined drawers for silverware.

We only mention these few  
articles; the store is full of  
other New Goods.

## J. HOPP &amp; CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers,  
KING & BETHEL STS.

## Just Received:



Also, Full Lines of

Leather,  
Horse and  
Mule Collars,  
Castile Soap,  
Rubber Hose,  
Rat Traps.

A Car-load of  
Garland Stoves,FROM THE  
MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

Secretary Disc Plows,

Pacific Hardware Co.  
—LIMITED—Fort and Merchant Streets,  
King and Bethel Streets.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

## THE ASIATIC AND THE NEGRO.

To the thinking men of these islands, as well as to the thinking men of the Southern States of America, the problem of dealing with the darker races will be the one absorbing problem of the future. That problem no longer in either section involves revolution by arms, but it does involve social revolution. In the South the problem is in the hands of the whites, who are numerically superior to the resident darker race, but in these islands, it is to be solved by a small minority of the dominant class. But we are in a transition state. Although the Asiatic population vastly outnumber the whites, it has not become a settled population. It comes and goes. The laborers, as a rule, have no homes, and it is not in the interests of the sugar industry, as the men who control that industry seem to believe, that its laborers should have wives and children. Homes and wives and children are expensive luxuries, and if the laborers are permitted to have them, there is at once a blow at dividends.

But economic laws care nothing for business views, and may dispose of all of these laborers in some unexpected way.

In another column is reprinted from the Southern Workman an article on the history of the negro race in Virginia, by a negro, Professor E. D. Du Bois, of the Atlanta University. It treats briefly of the slave trade, and the introduction of slaves into the United States, in such an impartial manner that it almost creates a historical event. Instead of exhibiting anger at the treatment of the slaves, he presents the features of slavery which benefited the negro as well as those that did not.

But he presents the question clearly: What shall be the political and social relation of the freedmen to the land of their residence?

This is the very question that must be asked here: What shall be the relation of those laborers to the land of their adoption?

In contrasting the problem of the negro in America and the Asiatic problem, or the Portuguese problem, in these islands, the races involved in the problem on both sides show at once how much more complicated the problem is here than it is over there. Excluding a percentage of able, industrious negroes, capable of taking rank with the foremost men of other races, the remainder are at the mercy of the organizing power of the whites. But, in these islands, the organizing power of the Asiatics has not been tested. That it is efficient and far above that of the negro we are certain. That it can overmatch the organizing power of the Anglo-Saxons in commercial enterprises has not been determined. It is admitted that the China Merchants' Steamship Company, with an ownership of seventy vessels, has developed a high order of power. Those who know the Japanese declare that they have great gifts in the way of combinations.

As the power to organize and execute is the strongest gift possessed by man, it appears that in dealing with the problem here is a much more serious affair than in dealing with the problem on the Mainland.

The ancestors of the present generation in the South simply ignored the problem. They wanted money, and luxury, and a "comfortable" religion, and they took it as it came, and asked no questions about the future. They found "unanswerable" reasons for any commercial transactions whether in human beings or in rice that gave a profit. Quite sufficient unto the day was the evil thereof.

The generation living here is daily and hourly dealing with races superior in numbers and much superior to the present generation of negroes. In fact, it is dealing with races which are regarded as "dangerous" to the laboring man in the States.

Vast as the domain of the United States is, no more intensely interesting problem exists in any part of it, than the social evolution quietly developing here.

If the Italians become a part of our population will the composite race in these islands, one hundred years hence, be a mixture of Anglo-Saxon, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and Italians? These are perplexing questions. Shall we not better take things easy and let the Creator look after their evolution?

## THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The reviews of the Board of Health are not adequately appreciated by the community, because they are not of a kind that may be readily seen. Besides some of their work is technical and the value of such work is under-

stood only by those who take the trouble to study it.

We have the advantage here of living at the gateway to the Far East, and we have also the disadvantage of being the very first to be injured most seriously by the stupidity and indifference of the Chinese in the treatment of diseases.

If the Japanese Government did not exercise the most intelligent care and supervision over passenger traffic moving to the eastward by way of this port, our peril would be constant. There is nothing to be feared so far as Japanese vigilance is concerned, and the authorities of Hong Kong are able, and vigilant, too, until the Chinese, as a community, get better notions about malignant diseases, we shall always be in some danger.

The treatment of the case of alleged bubonic plague among the passengers of the Nippon Maru by the Board of Health has been excellent. Even if the case were not one of the plague, the Board cannot take any unreasonable risks. The members of the Board are now becoming veterans in the warfare against dangerous diseases, and do not lose their heads. As trustees for the preservation of the public health they must be somewhat overcautious, but must also see to it that travel is not unduly interrupted.

The best tribute to the efficiency of the Board of Health lies in the fact that there has not been any symptoms of a panic, or even unusual excitement, in the presence of this most fatal disease off our port. A want of confidence in its skill or integrity would have spread consternation in every direction. As it is, the confidence in Dr. Day and his associates is so strong that there has not been a ripple of apprehension, and in spite of the fact that we are now the most exposed point of the United States, we are as well protected as any port in the world is protected.

## THE LAWYERS' REQUEST.

President McKinley will not be disposed to pay much attention to any petition addressed to him by Honolulu lawyers, asking him to consult his own Attorney-General about the extension of the Constitution to and over these islands. The Attorney-General is a member of the Cabinet, in close and constant communication with the President. He advises the President verbally regarding the construction that should be put on constitutional provisions, and upon the effect of legal enactments.

Whenever he delivers a written opinion, it is not because the President requires it for his own information, but for the purpose of informing the public as to the attitude the President has taken. His opinion is that of the President, who is his superior officer.

It may be assumed that the President and his Cabinet have fully considered the relation of the Constitution to these islands. He has adopted a policy based upon that consideration. It looks like a piece of impertinence for any body of men to ask the President to consult his subordinate about the relations of the Constitution to this territory, for the Attorney-General only expresses the President's views.

A request by a few lawyers, asking the President to tell them what he thinks about an important matter is an unprecedented affair. If the request is made, he will probably reply: "I am governing Hawaii under the joint resolution, and whenever events call for definite action on my part, I shall act officially. I am under no obligations to volunteer opinions on subjects not before me. If you have doubts about the force and effect of the Constitution in Hawaii, it is your doubt and not mine. If I have any doubts about the decisions of your local court on any subject, I shall find a way to have them properly reviewed. I admit that the present legal status of your territory is embarrassing. But the history of the Federal Government, during the last hundred years, shows a multitude of embarrassing questions, which only the Supreme Court can settle."

Even if the Attorney-General should furnish a written opinion expressing the President's views, it would be merely directory, and not binding. His opinions have frequently been "killed" by the Supreme Court. The President will, undoubtedly, approve of the decision of our own Supreme Court, in its construction of the relation of the Constitution to this territory. It is in line with his own policy regarding Porto Rico, which is a part of the American territory, and is governed by him without reference to the Constitution.

Some of the provisions of the joint resolution of annexation may be unconstitutional. There are strong arguments to be made in favor of that view. The President is contented to treat the act as entirely constitutional, and he will thank the justices of our territorial court for not, at the present time, making any radical decisions regarding the extension of the Constitution which might be embarrassing.

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## A FRUIT SUPPLY.

Col. Waring used to tell the story of his visit to a town in North Carolina, where he found the drinking water generally bad and malarial diseases common. He said to a merchant in the town: "I see a fine stream of water not over half a mile from this town. Why don't your people tap it, and bring pure water to your homes? It won't cost much to do it." "Well, I reckon," said the merchant, "it ought to be done by somebody. We're all turning yellow here. I reckon somebody'll come along and do it for us some day." "But you are losing health and comfort all the time," said the Colonel. "I reckon," said the merchant, "this community ain't built for comfort. It's built for the fever, and I sell 'em quinine. More money in it than in water."

The absence of a local supply of fruit in these islands suggests that this community takes the same view about comfort and health.

It was thoroughly proven many years ago, that excellent peaches may be grown here. Instead of cultivating them so as to obtain a large and cheap supply, we import our peaches from California and make them a luxury rather than a common food.

In Spreckelsville, and in Paia, Maui, there was lately seen the unusual spectacle of a Portuguese peddler, with his wagon loaded with baskets of large, ripe, luscious peaches. These he sold at fifty cents per basket, which is about the price of peaches on the Mainland. The quality of this fruit settled any doubt about the capacity of the soil and climate. Capt. Makee made the proof of this at Ulupalakua many years ago.

The fruit raisers complain of the high freight rates, which, they say, deprives them of profit, and discourages enterprise. It is said that the cost of transportation is higher than it is from San Francisco to this port. Such a rate may be excessive or it may be moderate. The Central Pacific Company carries a box of oranges by rail for 3900 miles at a cost of 70 cents. Nearly the same charge is made for only water transportation of eighty miles in these islands. These facts do not justify a demand for corresponding rates. The inter-island steamers would undoubtedly reduce their freight rates provided the offer of freight was largely increased. But it is in the power of the navigation companies to encourage the fruit and vegetable trade of the other islands, just as the American railways have developed the same traffic between the Southern and Northern States by tempting the Southern farmers, with cheap rates, to raise produce, so that, at the present time a box of oranges is transported over 1000 miles at a charge of 25 cents.

We have the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone at a stone's throw from our own doors, and at any altitude, but the cost of taking them the distance of the stone's throw is excessive.

## DREYFUS.

The decision of the French court in the Dreyfus case is due in a large measure, it is said, to the resolution of the Hebrews of France that justice should be done in the case. The frantic mob of anti-Semites made an issue with them, on the guilt of Dreyfus, and they had to accept it. With their enormous wealth and intellectual power, they have pressed the mob steadily back, and now, at an expense which will never be told, have proved substantially the innocence of their Jewish brother. It is the magnificent fight of a race for fair play, by simply using the moral forces of the world. They have called up out of the Frenchmen their own love of justice and right, have held the mob in abeyance by moral forces, and in the end forced the surrender of the French nation.

It is still believed by many that Dreyfus is guilty, but has been made the scapegoat in the treachery of the army officials. Whether he is, or is not, public sentiment in France now demands that guilt be proved beyond doubt, and that his case be removed from the control of men who are not above suspicion.

Prominent as the Jews are in European finances, they have now shown their sagacity, and far-reaching power as politicians by securing a victory for one of their own number when the military and civil power of a great nation had apparently crushed him, and put him in a cell beyond the sea.

## CHARLES SUMNER.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in her Reminiscences, now appearing in the Atlantic Monthly, describes her acquaintance with Charles Sumner, who was stricken down in the Senate Chamber of the United States by Representative Brooks of South Carolina several years before the Civil War. Senator Sumner was re-elected to the Senate without any opposition, until he died. This was Massachusetts' reply to the blow given by the South in defense of slavery.

The Senator was a scholar, an ora-

tor, and an impracticable statesman in many ways. And he was vastly conceited, so that common people were afraid to approach him. On one occasion Mrs. Howe invited him to dine at her house and meet a friend of hers. Senator Sumner replied: "I do not know that I wish to meet your friend. I have outlived the interest in individuals." Mrs. Howe recorded in her diary this comment: "God Almighty has not got as far as this."

Sumner's remark discloses the reason for the rapid disappearance of his name from the list of great American statesmen. He had no sympathy with the common thought. He always seemed to be above them, and in the Senate spoke as if he was a god in the mountains, speaking through a cloud. Even when he seemed to be sympathetic and consented to walk with the people, he managed to walk upon a pair of stilts, and kept his head above the procession.

Senator Sumner was the bitterest opponent of the first serious effort made by the Government to secure territory beyond the continent. He resisted and defeated Gen. Grant's attempt to secure an American foothold on the Island of San Domingo. The arguments he used then were the same as those which are used now to prevent expansion. It is clear enough to us, in these days, that the experience gained by a few years of rule in San Domingo would have suggested the best lines for the government of Porto Rico and the other new black dependencies. Senator Sumner, more than any man, prevented the nation from obtaining a wise education in the matter of colonies.

## C. P. HUNTINGTON AND EDUCATION.

Mr. C. P. Huntington, in his speech to the railroad men in San Francisco, made in the last month, discouraged the "higher education." He gloried in the practical success of the Americans. Without saying so, he virtually presented himself to the public as a grand type of the successful American; of the American who succeeds without education. But the prominent educators do not of course agree with him, and tell him that his own lack of education makes him take altogether narrow views of the matter.

When Mr. Huntington, with his associates, proposed in 1866 to construct a railway across the Sierra Nevada, he trusted to the educated engineers to do what the common people said was impossible. He made his fortune out of educated men. He was able, on the other hand, without their assistance, to grab the bounties given by Congress to the railways and do many other things which the men of higher education often decline to do.

Mr. Huntington has always, it is well known, taken rather extreme views on the matter of education. He is a believer in a useful education. He would require, if he had the power to do so, that every young man and woman was carefully instructed in the art of making a living. He was one of those who quickly endorsed the plan of giving the young negroes an industrial education, and gave considerable sums for that purpose. He is a steadfast friend of the theory of educating the young to increase their wants, and of educating them in the ways of supplying their wants. He believes that much time is wasted in getting educations. That need not be disputed. So there is much time wasted in trying to make money. Mr. Huntington knows that too. One error is as unfortunate as the other.

Mr. Huntington likes to see "successful" men, that is, men who have large bank accounts. But he does not seem to recognize the fact that the bank account fixes the man's character, just as the Indian estimated the white man's character by his ownership of a rifle.

Mr. Huntington is nearly eighty years of age. He has for some time presented the American people with what Mark Twain calls a "picturesque moral character." Probably if a vote were taken on the subject, the majority of the people would vote him to be one of the great Americans. At the same time his example is one that the churches and the educators are condemning.

## WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS.

First Steps Taken by the Chicago Veterinary Society.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Public war on tuberculosis was formally declared last night when the Chicago Veterinary Society at a meeting decided to take the initiative in the crusade against the scourge. To that end the society called a joint conference of the veterinarians and physicians of Chicago to meet on Wednesday, June 21st, at a place to be decided upon after it is determined whether the public shall be admitted. Mayor Harrison, Governor Tanner and the Aldermen will be admitted. The purpose of the meeting will be to form specific plans for the prevention of the sale of milk in the Chicago market that is not known to have come from non-tuberculous cows. A committee was appointed to confer with the Chicago Medical Society and other institutions in reference to the details of the conference.

## Impure Blood

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Dieted for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss PHOEBE BAILLY, Box 445, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1112 11th Street, Oakland, California.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Get Hood's.  
**Hood's Pills** are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

## ROYAL SCHOOL.

Much Choice Music in a Progress Hall Concert.

The entertainment given by the Royal School last evening at Progress Hall was well attended despite the rain. A good program had been prepared and was well rendered. Among the special features was the piano playing of Miss Castle, and the violin and piano solos of Miss Maud Kinney. The recitative and chorus by Mrs. C. B. Cooper and Royal School boys was warmly applauded. The program was as follows:

## PART I.

Chorus—March from Norma. . . Bellini  
Royal School Boys.  
Chorus—"The Sea Is a Jovial Comrade" . . . J. Spencer Curwin  
Royal School Boys, Fifth and Sixth Grades.  
Violin and Piano Solo—(a) Die Sehnsucht No. 1 . . . Beethoven  
(b) Barcarole No. 4 . . . Rubinstein  
Miss Maud Kinney.  
Trío—"Blow Balmly Breath of Spring" . . . Mendelssohn  
Chinese Girls.  
Violoncello Solo—(a) Romance . . . Rubinstein  
(b) Moments Musicaux . . . Schubert  
(c) Selection, Orpheus . . . Gluck  
Mr. H. Mott-Smith.

## PART II.

Chorus—"O Come to the Woods Away" . . . J. A. Butterfield  
Royal School Boys.  
Chorus—"Winds Gently Whisper Through the Bowers" . . . Whittaker  
Royal School Boys, Fifth and Sixth Grades.  
Piano—(a) Solfeggietto, Ph. Em. Bach  
(b) Gavotte, from 3d English Suite . . . J. S. Bach  
Miss Castle.

Recitative and Chorus—Recitative—"There were Shepherds Abiding in the Field." . . . Handel  
Chorus—"Glory to God" . . . Handel  
Mrs. C. B. Cooper and Royal School Boys.  
Chorus—"Hawaii Fair" . . .  
Music—Anna B. Tucker  
Words—Philip H. Dodge  
Royal School Boys.  
Accompanists—Mrs. Kinney, Miss Hopper and Mr. Scherstein.

## Raw Sugar Outlook.

(Willett & Gray.)

After a somewhat long rest at the level of prices attained by a series of advances, the raw sugar market has again made a new move in its upward progress. The business consummated reached quite large proportions taken altogether. At the close buyers are quite willing to go on, but business is checked by the lack of free offerings. The A. S. R. Co. secured the larger part of sugars sold. It became necessary for the Howell's to buy freely on account of the reopening of the Moienhauer refinery, which has been closed for some time past. The Arbuckle Bros. also came in as purchasers. It was the buying of these houses that advanced the market and leaves it at the close in a very strong position and ready for another improvement in the near future, notwithstanding that refiners have now enough supply here and in sight to arrive to meet their requirements for the next sixty days at least. The general conditions of the sugar situation of the world are such, however, as to warrant continuous buying all the time, as opportunities offer.

## KITCHENER MAY GO TO INDIA.

LONDON, June 12.—The Standard this morning says: We understand that the Viceroy of India (Lord Curzon of Kedleston) is anxious to obtain the services of Gen. Lord Kitchener in India for the economical organization of frontier defenses and expeditions owing to the urgent necessity of effecting reductions in military expenditures. It is probable, therefore, that Lord Kitchener will be withdrawn from the Sudan and appointed to a high post in India.

## AN ELECTRIC FIRE WAGON.

The Paris Fire Department has recently been provided with an electric wagon, which will carry eleven persons in addition to a supply of ropes and ladders. The vehicle was recently tested with a load of passengers and equipment, and succeeded in maintaining a speed of fifteen miles per hour.

## HAS NEW TALENT

Recent Arrivals Appearing at the Orpheum

Hartwell Sisters—Dave Marion—A Prima Donna—A Clever Entertainment.

The Orpheum theater is now giving one of the best programs that has been offered since the opening of the house or the galvanizing under the ownership of Deaky and management of Post.

New people were brought by the Alameda. These include the Hartwell sisters, contortion dancers, Miss Marie Brandes, soprano ballad singer, and Dave Marion, comedian and acrobatic dancer. The sisters have a fine stage appearance and pretty costumes, dance well and perform remarkable feats of twisting and tumbling. They are great favorites already. Miss Brandes has the best trained voice that has been heard in the house and is the superior of any vocalist that has been heard in Honolulu in months. She wears stylish gowns and though a large woman is graceful and is of pleasing presence. Miss Brandes has been requested to sing "Oh, Promise Me," and a number of other old favorites and will as well during her engagement give solos from new operas.

Dave Marion is a brother of Sam Marion, who was here with the McCoy sisters in "A Trip to Chinatown." Dave is an entertaining comedian, considerable of a character actor and sings a topical song well. As a dancer he has few equals on the stage anywhere. He is giving on the program of this week a coarser song that is well liked. Dave is a San Francisco boy who has found a number of personal friends here. He has been with some of the best comedy organizations in the United States and has for a long time been a prominent figure in high class vaudeville.

Frank Barton, rag time singer and buck and wing dancer, retains his strong hold on Orpheum audiences. His "Hello" is the hit of the season.

Post and Ashley never fail to please and are giving a laughable new farce. They are always expected at the Orpheum and sorry the day they leave. Little Willie Howard, the child wonder, is this week doing an original slack wire and musical act and with his kind permission the audience smiles.

Gloline has been engaged for two more weeks and her various dances are sensational as ever.

Annie and Minnie Kanoho are singing Hawaiian songs at the Orpheum and their appearance is a genuine feature.

## BOYS' BRIGADE.

Lads Make a Good Showing at Palama Chapel.

The Boys' Brigade of Palama gave an entertainment and drill at the chapel last evening, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

There were thirty boys in uniform, and their drill and dumb-bell exercises showed careful training. The first prize, a silver medal presented by Armstrong Smith, was awarded to Stephen Parker, son of Capt. Robert Parker. Solomon Kalaloa obtained the second prize. The judges were C. F. Perry, commander of the Kamehameha troops; Lieut. S. Johnson, and Lieut. Boyen, N. G. H.

The Boys' Glee Club sang two selections, and the Mandolin and Guitar Club played twice. The latter is under the direction of Professor Eames, and the boys are doing well. A sither solo by Mr. See was well rendered, and he responded to an enthusiastic demand for an encore.

Refreshments were then served and the rest of the evening was passed in a social way.

## NEW CABINET FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, June 14.—President Loubet received M. Poincare this morning for the purpose of intrusting him with the task of forming a new Cabinet. M. Poincare asked for time to deliberate and will give the President a definite reply at 6 o'clock this evening.

Finally M. Loubet appealed to M. Poincare's patriotism, and the latter thereupon consented to consult his friends. Although it is realized there are great difficulties in the way of his success, it is the general impression that if M. Poincare is in earnest he will succeed in forming a Cabinet.

H. H. Williams has received a handsome white hearse with all modern improvements.

The construction of a Paua valley residence for Chas. Booth is to be begun soon by H. L. Kerr & Co. It will be a three-story castle design.

An attractive and unique feature of the Hawaiian section of the Omaha exposition will be an heraldic exhibit by Viggo Jacobson, which will be set in a panel and occupy a central position in one of the trophies.

On the evening of one week from next Sunday, Rabbi Levy, of San Francisco, will deliver a patriotic address at Central Union church. This is on invitation of the standing committee of the church.







## TOLD IN COURT

## Disbarment Proceedings Occupy a Full Day.

## SEVERAL WITNESSES HEARD

## Petition and Answer Detailed—Attorneys and Officials on the Stand—Case Submitted.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The disbarment proceedings against Attorney General Cooper were continued in the Supreme Court throughout yesterday. A number of witnesses were put on during the day, and after a short argument by counsel the case was submitted to the court.

The courtroom was crowded to the limit during the progress of the trial. The legal fraternity was well represented. Nearly every lawyer in the city was present at some time or another, and some stayed continuously. The case has attracted more attention than anything that has come up before the bar for some time. The reason was that disbarment proceedings are rare in Hawaii, and the fact that the respondent was a high Government official added to the interest.

The questioning for the petitioner, A. S. Humphreys, was conducted by J. B. McClanahan. Back of him sat his client, who occasionally would lean forward and give suggestions to his attorney. W. O. Smith handled the case for Mr. Cooper, who also would off and on consult with his counsel.

The first witness was Attorney Humphreys, the petitioner, whose evidence was substantially the same as has already been given in his petition. On cross examination the witness testified that he had inspired certain articles which had appeared in the local press, but that he had nothing to do with what had appeared in the San Francisco papers.

A. L. C. Atkinson, who was assistant in the Attorney General's office at the time when the assault and battery case, out of which the present proceedings had arisen, was tried in the Police court, was the next witness. His evidence coincided with that of Mr. Humphreys.

Marshal Brown testified regarding conversations that had taken place between himself and the Attorney General concerning the assault and battery case.

The first witness of the afternoon was Attorney Weber, who now occupies the position in the Attorney General's office which was formerly held by A. L. C. Atkinson. He testified as to the part he had played in the tax case mentioned above. His story was plain and direct, and the heavy fire of cross examination did him no harm.

Attorney General Cooper was next on the stand. His testimony coincided with his answer to petitioner's opinion, which answer has already appeared in this paper.

Tax Assessor Shaw was the last witness. He testified that the case, out of which grew the disbarment proceedings, had been considered by the Finance Department to be very important, as it involved the collection of taxes from Asiatics, who endeavored in every way to avoid payment of the levy. He explained the relations he, as representative of the Finance Department, had with the Attorney General in the employment of counsel for the assault and battery.

## A Presentation.

The law library of the Supreme Court yesterday received a present from Charles S. Wheeler, Esq., of the law firm of Bishop & Wheeler, of San Francisco. The gift is a complete set of "Mew's English Case Law Digest," sixteen volumes. The library is gradually getting more efficient, year by year. Not long ago Mrs. Carter, widow of the late Charles R. Carter, gave the library over 100 volumes by different authors. Mr. Wheeler, the present donor, was in Honolulu last year, and was well pleased with the present equipment of the law library, hence his contribution to it. The shipment of the books was made through the well-known law publishers, the Messrs. Bancroft-Whitney Co., of San Francisco.

## Roster S. S. Columbia.

The passengers on the quarantine steamer City of Columbia are having as agreeable a time as circumstances will permit. As the intercourse with shore is infrequent there is no late news but the following report of the election of officers for the coming week which took place yesterday: J. R. Macaulay, commander; M. Lawton, chief officer; J. D. McVeigh, purser; W. T. Monsarrat, V. S. surgeon; H. F. Wichman, chief steward; M. Le Campion, watch officer; and M. Newman, deck officer.

## Appeal to Washington.

A petition is being circulated among the legal fraternity and has already received thirty-one signatures, including the leading lawyers of the city. The petition is for the purpose of presenting to President McKinley certain recent decisions handed down by the Supreme Court regarding the application of the United States Constitution to these islands. It prays

that the rulings be submitted to the United States Attorney-General in order that he may pass upon them.

## Getting Money for Business.

It has been definitely decided that the offices of the new First American Bank of Hawaii will be located in the Campbell block, makai of Hollister & Co., and opposite Irwin & Co. The official allotment of stock is to be made immediately, and a further deposit of 10 per cent will be called in. Another assessment of 50 per cent will be required within thirty days. On the next steamer to the coast a communication will go forward calling for \$500,000 in gold coin to be sent with all possible dispatch.

## Stocks at San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 14. Paonaea, sales at \$40.50. Paunahu, sales at \$40.50. Hana, sales at \$18. H. C., \$99.50 bid; \$100 asked. Hutchinson, \$33.67 a bid; \$34 asked. Kilauea, \$40.67½ bid.

## LEAVES ON AUG. 1

## Asst. Sec. A. T. Brock of the Y.M.C.A. Resigns.

## Will Remain in Honolulu—Has Done Effective Work—Successor—Charities Delegates.

At the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. board of directors last evening Assistant Secretary A. T. Brock tendered his resignation, to take effect August 1st. Walter C. Weedon and A. B. Wood, who are now on the mainland, were appointed a committee to make a selection of some young man for the position left vacant by Mr. Brock's resignation. These two gentlemen have just recently attended the International Convention of the Y. M. C. A., and will be able to fill the vacancy before the resignation takes effect. It was for this reason that Mr. Brock allowed the time necessary for a selection.

Mr. Brock resigns in order to take the position of bookkeeper for the Mott-Smith estate. For the past five years he has devoted himself to Y. M. C. A. work, and feels now that he would like to enter upon a business career. He assumed his position with the local organization last August. Previous to that he was connected with the San Francisco and Oakland Y. M. C. A.'s. His work here has been first class. He has created interest in the organization, and has raised the gymnasium work to a high standard. His loss will be felt keenly by Y. M. C. A. members.

It was also decided at the meeting that the offer of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company to install lights in the building be accepted. This is done because the Government light officials gave notice that after June 30th they would have to cease furnishing lights, as the power was needed for street car lights.

Walter C. Weedon and H. E. Coleman were appointed delegates to the Associated Charities. The latter was also allowed a four weeks' vacation.

## TEMPERANCE WORK.

## Organization for New Duty at Camp McKinley.

The W. C. T. U. met yesterday at the Central Union Church. A department of temperance work for soldiers and sailors will be organized with Miss Mary Green and Mrs. Howard at the head. Mr. O'Bryan, of Camp McKinley, asked for the co-operation of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. G. L. Pearson was appointed to take charge of the work. Arrangements are to be made whereby Miss Aggie Newmann will speak to the soldiers in the near future. A new Flower Mission under the direction of Mrs. Lydia G. Holmes was organized. Its first meeting will be held at the Central Union Church next Tuesday, and all ladies are requested to attend. The W. C. T. U. pledged its hearty support of the temperance hotel recently organized by Rev. Victor Morgan.

## DREYFUS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A cable to the Journal from Cayenne, French Guiana, says: The second-class cruiser Sfax, having on board Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, left today direct for Brest, France.

PARIS, June 9.—The Government is doing its utmost to keep the exact date and circumstances and arrival of Capt. Dreyfus a secret. It is said he will be disembarked a few miles from Brest.

## SHAH OF PERSIA.

LONDON, June 12.—A dispatch to the Daily Graphic from Sebastopol says that a former Cossack officer who has just returned from Teheran, Persia, declared that the Shah is mentally and physically incapacitated, and that he suffers hallucinations. He finds his chief amusement with telephones, which are installed throughout the palace.

## IT NEVER FAILS.

Mr. John Bliven, editor of the Press, Anthon, Iowa, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for fifteen years, have recommended it to hundreds of others, and have never known it to fail in a single instance." For sale by BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Drugists and Dealers.

## A FATAL TORNADO

## Ten Killed and 25 Wounded in a Town.

## Three Settlements Visited—Church in Use as Hospital and Morgue—Property Losses.

OMAHA, June 14.—A special to the Bee, from Blair, Neb., says:

One of the worst storms in the history of Eastern Nebraska visited Herman, Neb., last evening, about 6:30 o'clock. It took the form of a tornado about two miles west of Herman, and after traveling west a short distance, turned back, keeping a due east course until within half a mile of the town. It then took a southeasterly turn, covering a strip about twenty-five rods wide, broad enough to clean out the entire town of Herman.

Two or three residences still remain in the outskirts of the town, though much damaged. The Methodist Church and the school are the only other buildings left. The church is being used as a hospital and morgue.

Train No. 2 on the Omaha road pulled into Herman just after the storm and its crew began the work of rescue. Nearly 100 persons were brought back to Blair. This morning relief and assistance were sent to the homeless people, many of whom had been out in the rain all night.

There was but one tornado insurance policy in the town, and that for but a trifling amount. The balance is a total loss. The heavy rain that followed the storm practically ruined what had not been destroyed by the wind.

The storm came on very slowly, giving most people ample time to reach their cellars. Instead of taking a straight course it seemed to zig-zag back and forth.

HERMAN, Neb., June 14.—Ten were killed and about twenty-five injured in last night's tornado. It is thought all are now accounted for, unless the storm has been more disastrous in the country than anticipated. Not a single building in the town is left whole. It is reported that the tornado which struck this village also wrecked several houses at Dane Hollow. Two persons were killed and ten are reported severely injured.

## WORSE IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—A dispatch was received at 2 o'clock this morning from Jewett Mills announcing the arrival there of the Wisconsin Central train. A Mr. Cutter, in the employ of the Central, sent a dispatch to the local offices of the road saying that the town of New Richmond was gone south of Highway Bridge, and that the estimated number of killed will reach 150. Many of the houses, Mr. Cutter states, were consumed by fire after the cyclone. Many people were killed, he says, while attending a circus which was showing there.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 12.—A tornado swept over portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota this evening between 5 and 6 o'clock. Hundreds of buildings were demolished, and it is feared that the loss of life has been heavy. New Richmond, a small town, was practically destroyed, and reports place the number of dead all the way from 100 to 500.

## GEN. LUNA ASSASSINATED.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A Sun cable from Manila, June 13th, at 5:35 p. m., says: Authentic information has been received here substantiating the report of the assassination of Gen. Antonio Luna, the Filipino military leader, by members of Aguinaldo's guard. Last Tuesday Gen. Antonio Luna, and his Adjutant, Col. Ramos, visited Aguinaldo's headquarters at Cabaatuan, their purpose being to procure Aguinaldo's authority to imprison all Filipinos suspected of being friendly to the United States. Gen. Luna asked the Captain of the guard in the lower half of Aguinaldo's quarters if Aguinaldo was at home, to which the Captain replied in an insolent manner: "I don't know."

Luna berated the officer vigorously for his insolence, whereupon the Captain put his hand upon his revolver. Luna instantly drew his revolver and fired at the Captain, who was only a second behind the General in drawing his weapon. The Captain returned the fire. Both missed and Col. Ramos interfered, drawing his sword, whereupon the sergeant of the guard stabbed him with a bayonet. The entire guard then pounced upon Luna and Ramos with bayonets and bolos, killing both. The wounds of both men were numerous.

## OUTLANDER DEMAND.

JOHANNESBURG, June 10.—At a mass meeting of Outlanders held here today for the purpose of confirming and supporting the proposals of Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, a resolution was adopted declaring that "no settlement will be satisfactory which does not provide for the recognition of equal political rights to all."

President Krueger's proposals were considered wholly inadequate to satisfy the just demand of the unfranchised, while Sir Alfred Milner's were endorsed as the minimum acceptable. The meeting was orderly and was attended by 500 Outlanders. The Government issued a notice advising the enfranchised burghers to allow the meeting to proceed without disturbance.

## SURVEY FOR A PACIFIC CABLE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 10.—Her Majesty's ship Egeria is making final preparations for her work on the British

cable project from Vancouver to Sydney. Her delicate instruments are being accurately adjusted by wire which connects the vessel with McGill University, Montreal. The Egeria will sail next Sunday for Honolulu to take up her work of surveying for the cable that is to link several colonies of the Empire.

## Brigham's Widows.

The ninety-eighth anniversary of the birth of Brigham Young will occur on June 1st. How many of his wives are still alive to celebrate it?—Boston Globe.

Eight of the widows of Brigham Young are now alive, and all went to Saltair Beach, Salt Lake City, to attend the celebration of Brigham Young's birthday on June 1st. They are Zina D. H. Young, Harriett Burgess Young, Elizabeth B. Young, Emily D. P. Young, Lucy B. Young, N. K. J. C. Twiss Young, M. P. Young, and Amelia Folsom Young. The last named was Brigham's favorite wife.—Salt Lake Tribune.

## PRESS GANG PARTY.

## Reformed Newspaper Man Entertains the Craft.

Henry R. Macfarlane was, 1761-76, connected with this paper, and had a fine reputation as a hustler for news and descriptive writing. One of his duties was to go out to vessels sighted and get papers or secure such intelligence from the outside world as was in possession of the sailormen. He followed vessels to Waianae sometimes to learn that those aboard did not even know, for instance, that war was on in the States. Mr. Macfarlane was with the paper when he was married twenty-five years ago last Tuesday. A press gang for social purposes was organized yesterday by Edmund Norrie, the subject of Mr. Macfarlane in the latter's capacity as Danish Consul. Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and Miss Macfarlane greeted most cordially the party, which included Mr. Norrie, W. R. Farrington, A. T. Atkinson, W. A. Coney, F. H. Austin and Ed. Towse. The superb silver loving cup, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane by employees of the Hawaiian Hotel, was baptized. Mumm's the word, but the cup holds half a gallon, and one filling did not satisfy the ideas of the host and hostess on hospitality. The proper toasts were offered. Frank Davey happened to be in the neighborhood with his camera and made some pictures.

## SEAMAN'S CLUB.

## Excellent Entertainment for the Boys Who Sail.

The harbor is now filled with ships and sailors from all parts of the world. As a consequence the Seaman's Club is constantly crowded with seafaring men. Last evening an entertainment was given under the auspices of that organization, which was attended by a large number of the "sons of the sea." The following program was excellently rendered:

Opening Chorus—Don't You Hear Those Bells..... W. F. Lancaster  
Song..... W. F. Lancaster  
Chorus—Black Prince..... Fred Bend  
Song and Dance..... Fred Bend  
Banjo Solo..... Mr. Norton  
Piano Selections—Bombardment of Manila..... Mr. Norton  
Song and Dance..... Fred Bend  
Guitar Solo..... Mr. Williams  
Club Singing..... Mr. Atherton  
Step Dancing..... Amateurs  
Sailor's Chanties..... Seamen  
Song.....

## CAPT. NICHOLS.

Death of a Naval Officer a Favorite in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department today from Capt. Barker, the naval officer in command at Manila, announcing the sudden death of Capt. Henry E. Nichols from sunstroke. Capt. Nichols was the commander of the monitor Monadnock.

Capt. Nichols was born in New York and went to the Naval Academy in 1861. His first service was on the Swatara in the West Indies and in the European squadron. He became an Ensign in 1866, Master in 1868 and a Lieutenant in 1869, when he was attached to the Port Admiral's ship Frolic in New York harbor. Other service which followed was on ordnance duty in Pittsburgh, on torpedo duty in the Coast Survey in 1875 and 1877; on the European station in 1878; again on the Coast Survey, commanding the Hassler in 1884 and on the board of inspection in 1891, when he became a Commander.

He took command of the Bennington in 1897 and crossed with her from Honolulu to join Dewey before Manila last July. He was attached to the Mare Island Navy Yard for a short time last fall and took command of the Monadnock January 18, 1899. He was promoted to Captain March 30th last. While in command of the Monadnock, Capt. Nichols saw more active service than most of the other vessels of Dewey's squadron, he being relied on to assist the Army in nearly all of the movements northward from Manila against the insurgents.

## SCANDAL IN PARIS.

PARIS, June 10.—A scandal is expected to result from disclosures made in the Engineer Department of the City of Paris. It has been discovered that the authorities of the department bought a farm with a good water supply, for which they paid \$50,000 francs, and negotiated its sale to the city for \$300,000 francs.

## BEET SUGAR.

## A Careful Estimate on the Crop in America.

(Willett &amp; Gray.)

We give below a close estimate, based on our latest information received from the best sources, showing the acreage of sowings, tonnage of beets, and output of sugar, of the new crop. We allow for partial failures of inexperienced growers at new factories and for drought in California:

	Sowings—Acres.	Beets—Tons.	Sugar—Tons.
New York	3,200	32,000	3,200
Illinois	4,600	34,000	3,400
Michigan	43,400	329,000	32,900
Minnesota	4,000	36,000	3,600
Nebraska	10,500	92,000	9,200
New Mexico	2,500	20,000	2,000
Colorado	3,800	30,000	3,000
Utah	7,800	78,000	7,800
Oregon	2,900	18,000	1,800
Washington	2,200	20,000	2,000
California	60,700	540,000	54,000

Total 144,100 1,220,000 122,000

These figures may be somewhat reduced as a result of the many inexperienced growers in several States and unfavorable weather conditions in California. The total production of sugar by American beet factories last year was only 33,960 tons in consequence of drought in California. The year before the production was 41,347 tons. The increase this year was due to the large number of new factories which will be added to the list of plants in operation. The American beet sugar industry is now assuming much importance and becoming a factor in the world's sugar situation.

## Castle &amp; Cooke Advice.

The sugar advice received by Castle & Cooke yesterday give the following quotations:

	CENTRIFUGALS:
June 10th	4.6550
June 12th	4.1116
June 14th	4.1170
	GRANULATED:
New York	5.31
Beets	11s 3d

## STEAMER PARIS.

FALMOUTH, England, June 12.—The salvage experts who again visited the American liner Paris yesterday profess renewed hope of saving the vessel. The increased depth of water in the entire hold serves to steady her. Under the most favorable conditions the Paris may yet be floated.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.'S New York Line.

The bark "Nuanuu" will leave New York on or about July 15th, 1899, for Honolulu.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

## THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE. Chicago, U. S. A. IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 12,000 illustrations, about 4000 quotations of prices, weights, measures, and contains over 500 pages. Everything you wear or use is listed in it, and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us, in large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide, we give it away. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all children's complaints. Price from Mothers. Established 1840. Sold in boxes of 41, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Dispensary, Lincoln, England.

## Nothing So Bracing—AS—PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

## DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

## INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

## PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

## AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.



## POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD KNOWN COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.—"I was a victim to the Cough of Aniseed. I did not find very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

JOHN H. BROWN, Esq., the eminent actor writes: "I think it is a valuable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

Mr. Thomas H. Brown, Chemist, London, October 1st, 1898, writes: "I have commenced my fifty-second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 30 years ago. My chest and voice are as good as a bell now."

LOSERS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPEE.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1834. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT FORGET THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, N.Z., ZELAND, and CAPE COLONIES. Bottles 1s. 10d., 6d., and 3d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

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## IS A NEW NATION

So Says du Bois, Ph. D.,  
of the Negro Race.History of the Colored People of  
America in Its Relations to the  
Modern World's Record.Abstract of a series of lectures delivered  
by W. E. Burghard du Bois,  
Ph. D., of Atlanta University.

In introducing his subject to his audience, Dr. Du Bois said that his aim was not so much to add to their historical knowledge as to place the history of the American Negro in its proper relations to the history of the modern world, and to show how it is that today a new nation stands on the threshold of the twentieth century. His object was threefold; first, he desired to explain how the African race came to leave its fatherland; second, to follow the transplanted Negro to the West Indies, and there study the effect upon him of the low colonial civilization of Europe; and third, to investigate his condition in the period of "serfdom" which has succeeded emancipation, and to inquire in regard to his ultimate destiny.

In tracing the causes which led to the beginning of the African slave trade, the lecturer painted a vivid picture of the Renaissance in Europe—the transformation of the sloth and ignorance of the dark ages into the vigor and intense activity of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This awakening did not, however, affect the lower classes of the people, but, leaving them in the darkness of virtual slavery, gave rise to an age of mighty leaders—"an age championed not by the masses, but by kings and heroes." It was but natural, therefore, that Prince Henry, the Navigator, moved by the new spirit of adventure, should wish to explore the mysterious continent of Africa; and penetrating into this "massive walled fortress" which had for centuries, through its natural barriers, closed its doors to the civilization of the world, should open the way to the inauguration of the slave trade, that terrible curse of modern life—"the heart disease of Africa."

Although slavery existed among the primitive Negro tribes, it was of a mild and easy type, and the captive could rise to full citizenship in the tribe of his adoption. Far different from this was that slavery under foreign masters, which had its small beginning in 1442, when ten Negro slaves and some gold dust were given to the Portuguese as a ransom for captured Moors. One result of the traffic thus begun by the Arabs was the utter extermination of numerous prosperous and half-civilized tribes in the interior of Africa; for the new-found power of gold as a medium of exchange, exciting the cupidity of men, caused a continuous demand for cheap laborers to work the gold mines in the Eldorado beyond the seas, and firmly established the slave trade as a part of the world's commerce. The annual levy of Negroes for the mines in Hayti, Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico soon reached 4000, and rapidly increased during the sixteenth century, when the Dutch and English ruled the seas, until, in the last two decades of the seventeenth century, "300,000 slaves were shipped to America; and between 1700 and 1780, 600,000 were sent to the one island of Jamaica, and 2,000,000 more to America. In 1791 they were being poured into the new continent at the rate of 60,000 a year. On the coast of Africa stood forty slave pens for the human cattle, across the blue water of the Atlantic two hundred and fifty ships hurried every year into the West; for four hundred years sharks followed the hurrying ships; for four hundred years the coasts of America were strewn with the living and dying; for four hundred years Ethiopia held out her hands to God."

The demand for slaves in the tropical islands came first from Spanish adventurers who, seeing in colonization only a means for the spread of the Catholic faith, and for gratifying their lust for gold, thought themselves justified in bringing about these ends by the utmost barbarity and fanaticism. The French who settled in Hispaniola were little better, establishing a rule of debauchery and oppression.

Even the Dutch and English, looking upon the colony as a temporary financial investment, were at first animated by the idea that slavery was justifiable because it was "typical of the wrath of God against the unregenerated pagan." When the supply of gold gave out and the demand of the Spanish for slaves began to decline, it became evident that nothing but the permanent establishment of the institution of slavery would bring about a continuous demand for slaves, hence the beginning of the commercial stage in the evolution of the American Negro. Between 1720 and 1789 England gave

three and a half millions of dollars for the support of the slave trade. Her Kings chartered companies and extended privileges; Jamaica was seized and slaves poured into it at the rate of forty and fifty thousand a year, until the trade "filled and overflowed the markets in the West Indies and South America, and overflowed into North America. To this overflow the establishment of slavery in the United States was due. In 1734 there were in South Carolina 30,000 black slaves, outnumbering the whites five to one, and coming in at the rate of three thousand a year."

In their native forests the Africans were not without social institutions; they had definite forms of government and religion, as well as firmly implanted ideas of marriage, work, and amusement. They were divided into families, several of which, bound together by blood relationship, formed a clan, which was ruled by a chieftain. Although polygamy was universal, family ties were sacred and prostitution was unknown. The slave trade of the sixteenth century, by its system of promiscuous herding, destroyed every vestige of this tribal and clan life, deprived the women of all protection, caused parental authority to disappear, and all forms of lawlessness to abound. On the other hand the effect on the masters was equally disastrous, and "the system of human slavery in the West Indies put a check on civilization there from which those islands have never recovered."

As the centuries passed, however, slavery became a very different problem. The Negroes were ceasing to be heathen foreigners and among their owners was developed greater freedom of thought and more liberal ideas. The heathen and commercial stages of the slave's evolution gave place to the feudal idea of the personal serf as a retainer and cultivator of the soil. For a time there was but little difference between the condition of the Negroes and that of the white bond-servants. Owing, however, to ten existence of a persistently stimulated slave trade, and to the growth of ideas of freedom and humanity in Europe which decreased the number of white servants, "the nineteenth century found in America a system of legally fortified slavery, based on color and race, rather than on condition." But in the Southern States the feudal idea continued in a form adapted to more democratic conditions, the tendency being to make the slave a member of the family group. Slavery was at this time, especially in Virginia, "a school in civilization and manners, a training in politics and social intercourse, and a strong protection from without to the weak. Its two fatal weaknesses were the lax marriage morals, and its failure to provide any mode of escape from the lowest position for the talented and deserving."

While this picture of slavery is one to which the whites look back with pride and longing and the blacks with a sense of loss, there yet began to be found in some parts of the United States a distinct opposition to slavery on humanitarian grounds, and an Act of Congress was passed in 1808 which provided for the national suppression of the slave trade. The continued existence of a state of slavery was, nevertheless, too great a temptation for the traders to withstand, especially when it was strengthened by the great industrial revolution which swept over the country, making cotton king, and demanding cheap labor. First came the resort to interstate traffic, with its attendant horrors of the auction block and the whipping post, and finally the reopening of the African slave trade, which resulted in an increase in the exportation of American cotton from 1300 bales in 1789 to 3,330,000 at the time of the secession. This last step was, however, an affront to the conscience of the world. "No dream of empire can succeed in the face of the moral sense of the civilized world; no system of human labor can be long maintained in the face of modern ideas of ordinary right, justice, and decency." Economic decline followed; it grew clearer and clearer that slave labor did not pay even under the most favorable circumstances; the soil became exhausted by extravagant methods of farming; lawlessness and disorder increased; and war followed, bringing in its train the emancipation of the slave.

The period of "serfdom" includes the years since emancipation, the condition of the American Negro being not one of real freedom, but a state intermediate between slavery and full citizenship. "The central problem of this period is, what shall be the political and social relation of the freedmen to the land of their adoption?" Of the three solutions to this problem which have been offered—colonization, freedom and enfranchisement, and legal serfdom—only the last can be considered a natural successor to slavery. "Other solutions attempted must be looked upon by the historian as abnormal and spasmodic." This serfdom may be characterized as consisting of "limited personal freedom; no right of suffrage save in exceptional cases, and in some states; protection for life, limb and property; inter-

marriage of races, and, so far as possible, social intermingling forbidden; a partial system of common school and industrial education with some higher training." In order to escape from this serfdom, the Negro must realize that it rests with him to complete his social evolution; and in order that he may grasp the meaning of his present condition so that from it he may move on towards a future of perfect freedom, he must study his own development from the African forest, through the plantation life to his surroundings of today. To do this successfully he needs as leaders the graduates of industrial schools and of careful colleges, "far-seeing men who can catch the meaning of the evolution of the race, and guide it aright towards honest labor and respect for labor; toward the accumulation of property; toward the widest development of talent; toward the establishment of family life; and above all toward the fixing of ideals of life and duty and sacrifice which shall lead the Negro people onward and upward to true freedom."

## NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear.  
You know where you are taxed to bear it.  
You know how much trouble it gives you.  
But do you know how to shake it off?  
The back bears more burdens than all the human organism.  
It aches, it pains, it is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue.  
Perhaps you don't know how. We would tell you, but you might doubt us. We will let a Honolulu man do it then.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu Railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing. Proceeding then to Hollister & Co.'s drug store I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes, \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## S. S. Nippon Sails.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The Nippon Maru sped out of the harbor last evening at 7 o'clock. Her passengers for Honolulu had been transferred to the City of Columbia early in the afternoon. She finished coaling some time later, and then with full steam on started on her voyage to San Francisco's quarantine.

On the City of Columbia there are eight cabin passengers and 244 steerage. The cabin passengers are Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wichman, Dr. W. T. Monarrat, Mr. and Mrs. J. Asata, Loftus M. Le Champion, D. Newmann and S. Jebb Scott. The "hoodoo" steamer will be in command of Capt. Macauley during her period of quarantine.

All communication with the Nippon was carried on verbally. President Cooper, of the Board of Health, went out to the steamer on board of the tug Eleu and talked to the ship's officers from the deck of the tug. The steamer's papers were thoroughly fumigated before they were brought on shore. Efforts were made during yesterday to have the cabin passengers allowed to pass their quarantine period at the station instead of on the Columbia, but nothing had been done in the matter up to a late hour last night.

## Yale Ours.

At the annual spring races of the Yale crews, which took place on Lake Whitney on the 19th and 20th of May, Allen W. Judd pulled the sixth oar of the second freshman crew, and Morgan Kalani Armstrong was the coxswain of the first freshman crew. The first freshman defeated the second freshman. The Varsity crew made the mile and one-quarter course in six minutes and twenty-four seconds; the first freshman made it in six minutes and thirty seconds.

## WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE POOR.

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the slightest fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by HENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

CUTICURA  
FOR THE  
HAIR

## LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER, DREW AND CHASE, New York. Sole Proprietors, U. S. A.: "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 64-page book, post free.

## California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Measures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Columbia  
Chainless

The finest thing in the wheel line ever made. No chain to get dirty or break. The wheel that runs easier and climbs hills better than any other made.

## Repair Department.

This is a feature of our bicycle business. Many know the fine work we turn out and we want many more to know it. We are just finishing a "Quad" in this department which will show the sort of work we are able to do. The whole machine has been made by Mr. Harvey and his assistants and you will say when you see it that no factory could have done better. If you want good, thorough, honest repair work done or wish to buy the best in the bicycle line, CALL ON,

## E. O. HALL &amp; SON,

—LIMITED—

Columbia and Rambler Agents.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a Month

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited)  
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1830.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,  
General Agent Haw. Isl.  
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ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL  
INSURANCE CO.;  
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;  
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Room 12, Spreckels Block.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on houses and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN

Fortuna General Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,850,000  
Total reinsurance - 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.  
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

## North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,  
£13,558,980.  
1- Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £  
Subscribed - 2,700,000 687,500 0  
Paid up Capital - 2,700,000 687,500 0  
2- Fire Funds - 2,700,000 687,500 0  
3- Life and Annuity Funds - 10,858,980 2,762,500 0  
£13,558,980 £ 0

Revenue Fire Branch - 1,581,777 8 0  
Revenue Life and Annuity - 1,326,011 1 0  
Branches - 23,927,928 4 5

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,  
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 20.  
 Stmr. James Makee, Tuleit, from Kapa; 2500 bags sugar, 210 bags rice, 4 sundries, 1 deck passenger.  
 Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, June 21.  
 Am. S. S. Alameda, K. Von Oterendorp, from San Francisco, June 14; 332 tons general merchandise, 30 cabin and 16 steerage passengers.  
 Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Nawiliwili; 4200 bags sugar, 3 sundries.  
 Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, from Kona and Kohala; 150 sheep, 15 cords wood, 15 bundles of dried fish.

Wednesday, June 21.  
 Schr. Lavinia, Pahia, 16 hrs. from Lanai.  
 Schr. Lady, Martin, 10 hrs. from Kaneohe.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 20.  
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Nawiliwili.  
 Jap. S. S. Nippon Maru, Allen, San Francisco.

Am. bkt. Amella, C. H. Willer, Port Townsend, in ballast.  
 Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Molokai and Maui.  
 Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo.  
 Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, Kona and Kau.  
 Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Koloa.  
 Schr. Wailua, Moki, Hanalei.  
 Schr. Kaukaeouli, Ilaia, Lanai.  
 Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, Molokai.

Thursday, June 22.  
 Stmr. Kana, Bruhn, Lahaina.  
 Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Makaweli.

Wednesday, June 21.  
 Am. S. S. Alameda, K. Von Oterendorp, for Apla, Auckland and Sydney, 3 p. m.

Am. bkt. W. G. Irwin, E. A. Williams, San Francisco.  
 Schr. Wailua, Moki, Hanalei.  
 Schr. La Nina, Townsend, Eleese.  
 Schr. Kawallani, Sam, Koolau.

Thursday, June 22.  
 Stmr. Kana, Bruhn, Lahaina.  
 Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Makaweli.

Friday, June 23.  
 Stmr. Kana, Bruhn, Lahaina.  
 Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Makaweli.

## LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

F. S. Redfield, Am. schr., 371 tons (at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Tacoma Mill Co.

Hueneme, Am. schr., 200 tons—Pass. and mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Planter's Line, by Welch & Co.

Onawa, Am. bk., 886 tons, (at New York)—Mdse. thence to Honolulu.

Coalage, Am. bk., (ex La Escooca) 946 tons (at New York)—Mdse. thence to Honolulu by Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

The following vessels were on the berth for island ports in San Francisco June 14—For Hilo: Bk. Annie Johnson (sails June 15). For Honolulu: Bk. Ceylon (sails June 16); schr. Transit; steamer Hueneme and bk. Alden Besse.

For Hamakua, per stmr. Iwalani, June 20.—D. Forbes and wife.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 20.—Mrs. Leslie, Miss Payne, Master M. Monsarrat, Master Graham, O. Isenberg, Joe Maertens, S. Kano and wife, Mrs. S. Loralzo, Rev. J. F. Durao, W. A. Wall, Rev. J. Kauhana, Kong Ho, Mrs. Kaholo, Mrs. Mary Mase, L. K. Kakaui, Mr. Kaloian, Mr. and Mrs. Ahl, Rev. L. M. Mitchell, Rev. W. N. Lono, Miss Mary Wright, Miss Ida Melekuhi, Mrs. R. Walaalea, Miss Sofrey.

For the Colonies, per stmr. Alameda, June 21.—Dr. S. B. Hunter, wife and children, P. E. Gardner, H. A. Williams and wife and 6 steerage.

For Lahaina, per stmr. Kana, June 22.—A. Haneburg and wife, A. L. C. Atkinson, H. Rodki, Geo. Hons, L. Makini.

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For Lahaina, per stmr. Kana, June 22.—A. Haneburg and wife, A. L. C. Atkinson, H. Rodki, Geo. Hons, L. Makini.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Alameda, June 21.—E. L. Atkinson, J. H. Babbitt and wife, D. B. Bagley, B. R. Banning, Miss M. Brandes, J. T. Campbell, Miss Susan G. Clark, C. A. De Cew, Miss M. S. Denis, C. P. Eager, Geo. E. Fairchild, Misses Hartwell (2), C. F. Herrick, wife and child, Miss H. Lederer, I. Livingston, Chas. Logue, J. A. Mariner, D. Marlon, Mrs. Geo. F. McLeod, Carl R. Pock, Miss E. C. Potts, Mrs. Anna Montague Turner and maid, Mrs. Fred Whitney, Mrs. J. B. Williams and child, J. J. Williams. Through: For Auckland: G. L. Kennedy. For Sydney: Henry Andrews, His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, M. E. Canfield, Frank S. Cole, P. F. Gibson, Miss Mary Gibson, Geo. S. Littlejohn, W. H. Nisbet, J. J. Palmer and wife, A. D. Shepard, W. Sherer, Jr., E. B. Walker, S. Whitmee, R. T. Winston.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Noeau, June 21.—Mrs. Meredith, Miss Watt, A. V. Peters.

From Kailua, per stmr. Upolu, June 21.—Judge C. Clark, M. Scott and two deck.

## Departed.

For Kana, per stmr. Mikahala, June 20.—Chas. Rice and wife, Mrs. E. Damon, C. B. Makee and wife, P. Devrell, Mr. Toogood, Mrs. S. Kain, A. H. Glennan, P. Kahibaum, W. H. Rice, Jr., Master S. Kain, Mr. Whittington, A. H. Smith, T. H. Gibson, S. K. Kaeo, C. H. Bishop, Akau, Mrs. Bruns, J. K. Kahookano.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, June 20.—D. P. R. Isenberg.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, June 20.—Mrs. C. W. Dickey, child and maid, Kenneth Atkinson, W. F. Robinson, Ole Oleson, W. T. Spod, Miss Maggie Nupe, J. B. Jerman, J. Taylor, George Hons, A. Hocking, A. de S. Canavarro and son, Rev. Poepeo and wife, J. W. Kelke and wife, Con Yong, Johnny Holt, A. N. Kepokai and wife.

For Hilo and Way Ports, per stmr. Kinau, June 20.—Ronald Kennedy, J. D. Kennedy, Mrs. O'Connor, Miss Deacon, Miss Stephens, J. F. Larken, Miss Wieland, Mr. Shanks, J. S. McCandless, Mrs. Kruger, three children and nurse, C. E. Eagan, H. H. Clark, George Ross, James Renton, Mrs. Forbes, two children and nurse, Willard Stoddard, Mr. Schulmeister, William Oakley, E. I. Ray, Rev. C. B. Sitblado, T. A. Simpson, F. Walker, Sam Macy, J. P. Cooke, Rev. M. S. Levy, Mrs. W. Carlin, Mrs. Beane, Mr. Forbes, A. Moore, Sam Wright, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Ronds, Miss Cockett, Judge Wilder, Raymond Coan, Miss Nadine Center, Miss Jean Center, H. S. Johnson, A. Ritchey and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Conant, Miss Jean McDonald, Clarence Lyman, E. L. Cutting, Mrs. Beckley and two children, Achee, N. Aoyage, Rev. S. Konda, Charles Gunn, C. F. Hart, H. A. Russell, Mrs. N. K. Eldredge.

For Hamakua, per stmr. Iwalani, June 20.—D. Forbes and wife.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 20.—Mrs. Leslie, Miss Payne, Master M. Monsarrat, Master Graham, O. Isenberg, Joe Maertens, S. Kano and wife, Mrs. S. Loralzo, Rev. J. F. Durao, W. A. Wall, Rev. J. Kauhana, Kong Ho, Mrs. Kaholo, Mrs. Mary Mase, L. K. Kakaui, Mr. Kaloian, Mr. and Mrs. Ahl, Rev. L. M. Mitchell, Rev. W. N. Lono, Miss Mary Wright, Miss Ida Melekuhi, Mrs. R. Walaalea, Miss Sofrey.

For the Colonies, per stmr. Alameda, June 21.—Dr. S. B. Hunter, wife and children, P. E. Gardner, H. A. Williams and wife and 6 steerage.

For Lahaina, per stmr. Kana, June 22.—A. Haneburg and wife, A. L. C. Atkinson, H. Rodki, Geo. Hons, L. Makini.

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## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Kohala steamer Upolu sails today.

The schooner Luka is being overhauled on the marine railway.

The barkentine Robert Sudden sails for San Francisco with a full cargo of sugar at 8 a. m. today.

The gasoline fishing schooner Malolo shipped a white crew yesterday and was to sail last night for the Molokai banks.

The schooner Honouliuli cleared at San Francisco June 13 in ballast. She first goes to Alaska with passengers, thence to Honolulu, and thence to San Francisco with sugar.

The four-masted barkentine Wm. Carson and the schooner James Rolph are nearly ready for launching at Eureka. They are being built for the firm of Hind, Rolph & Co. and are intended for the Hawaiian trade.

The overdue steamer Port Albert, that sailed from San Francisco June 4 for Seattle, arrived at destination June 14. The delay was caused by a break in the vessel's machinery, compelling her to work slowly toward port.

The City of Columbia lies anchored Ewa of the mouth of the channel with the passengers of the Nippon Maru. She will remain in quarantine until next Tuesday afternoon. There is one consolation for the unfortunate kamamans on board. They will probably see the Fourth of July in Honolulu.

When the Japanese steamer Nippon Maru gets to San Francisco she will be in charge of a new skipper. Commanding Evans resigned his position at Yokohama, and his place was taken as far as Hongkong by Capt. Allen. A new captain was appointed at Hongkong to take permanent charge of the steamer.

The repairs on the boilers of the Sheridan have been almost completed, and she will leave San Francisco for Manila on June 22. Capt. Pierce, who was appointed to the command of the Grant, but whose appointment was canceled by the authorities in Washington, will go as chief officer of the Sheridan.

The steamer Charles Nelson, which arrived in San Francisco about June 10 from Manila, has been turned over to her owners by the Government. Just as soon as she can be got ready she will be prepared for the Alaska trade, and will carry stores and passengers to St. Michael for the Alaska Exploration Company.

The quarantine steamer City of Columbia changed her moorings yesterday forenoon with the use of the donkey and winch. A new engineer was placed on board during the day. A boat will leave the landing at 6 a. m., 12 noon and 3 p. m. for the Columbia, carrying messages or packages to the quarantine passengers.

The chartered transport steamer St. Paul arrived in San Francisco June 9 from Manila with thirty-seven passengers on board. There were three civilians, two officers, two wounded soldiers and one dishonorably discharged soldier on board. The other passengers were soldiers whose time has expired or who have been discharged for physical disability.

The schooner Defiance, which sailed from Honolulu on May 12th, has reached San Francisco after a rough trip. She had light northeast winds till June 6th, and then three days of calms. On June 9th, 10th and 11th, in latitude 36 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 125 deg. west, she had a succession of north-northwest gales. The wind carried away the flying-jib stay, broke the fore gaff and blew away two fore-sails and three jibs.

The bark Amy Turner cleared June 13 for Hilo with a general merchandise cargo. Among the principal shipments were the following: 435 bbls. flour, 1 pkg. electrical goods, 166 pkgs. machinery, 1785 cts. barley, 10 crates onions, 10 pkgs. fresh fruit, 85 bbls. lime, 60 lbs. hops, 50 kegs nails, 5761 ft. lumber, 127 lbs. cheese, 750 lbs. codfish, 176 cts. wheat, 17 bales dry goods, 220 lbs. dried fruits, 400 cs. coal oil, 853 lbs. hams and bacon, 249 pkgs. groceries and provisions, 4 cs. arms and ammunition, 20 pkgs. potatoes, 53 cs. hardware, 2300 lbs. lard, 568 lbs. butter, 530 bales hay, 1144 lbs. meal, 2 cows, 81 cts. corn, 18 rolls paper, 20 bxs. raisins, 20 bbls. wire, 19 cts. oats, 5921 lbs. bread, 50 cs. and 5 bbls. salmon, 5 cs. whisky, 100 pkgs. beer, 3697 lbs. sugar, 50 cs. soap, 164 tons fertilizer, 1837 gals. and 8 cs. wine, 22 pkgs. paints and oils, 500 lbs. tobacco, 215 sks. mid-dlings, 1300 sks. bran.

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